

## **TOURNIQUET ARTICLE**

### **CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER RELATED PATENT APPLICATIONS**

[0001] Not Applicable.

### **STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT**

[0002] Not Applicable.

### **REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTING, A TABLE, OR A COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING COMPACT DISK APPENDIX**

[0003] Not Applicable.

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

[0004] 1. Field of the Invention

[0005] The present invention relates to medical devices used in first aid. More specifically, this

invention relates to improvements in tourniquets used for emergency medical use.

[0006] 2. Description of Related Art

[0007] Tourniquet cuffs are used primarily to achieve occlusion of arterial bloodflow.

A typical tourniquet is a tightly tied band applied around a body part (an arm or a leg) in an attempt to stop severe bleeding or uncontrolled hemorrhage in an emergency situation.

Tourniquets frequently found in the prior art consist of tightly tied bands that are applied around a body part such as an arm or a leg to stem the flow of blood. In one example of the application of a tourniquet, a piece of rubber tubing is wrapped around the limb and tied tightly. A stick is wound underneath the tubing and twisted until the tubing is tightened so that the bleeding is stopped. The tubing must not be tightened more than

what is required to stop the bleeding. Once an adequate pressure on the limb is achieved, the stick is tied into its position with additional tubing or bandages. Other items that can be used for a tourniquet include a belt, rope, string, wire, twine, and sections of clothing.

## **BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[0008] The present invention relates generally to first aid articles and more specifically tourniquets. One embodiment of the claimed subject matter includes a tourniquet article comprising a base, a cap disposed on said base, a strap having one free end and one end attached to said base, a buckle attached to said base, a handle with an aperture to accommodate a portion of said strap, a ring attached to said base positioned adjacent to said base, wherein said tourniquet article is positioned around a limb, wherein said free end of said strap is pulled through both said ring and said handle aperture whereby said article is initially tightened around the limb, wherein said handle is turned until adequate pressure is applied to the limb, and wherein once adequate pressure is applied to the limb, one end of said handle is inserted into said ring to secure the tightened tourniquet in place. Another embodiment includes a safety screw disposed in said buckle, wherein said screw is tightened to prevent said strap from slipping. Another embodiment has a ring that is movable along the base. Another embodiment of the tourniquet article further includes a second ring disposed on said base positioned adjacent to said buckle.

[0009] Having thus described embodiments of the present invention, it is the principal object of the present invention to provide an improved tourniquet article that can be used on a limb using one hand to place and secure the tourniquet article.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0010] The above and other objects, advantages and features of the present invention will be more readily apparent from the following description, when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

[0011] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the claimed subject matter;

[0012] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating the components of an embodiment of the claimed subject matter.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0013] The present invention makes use of lightweight and rugged materials which allows the article to be carried into the field. This invention also allows the use to apply the tourniquet article with one hand instead of two which can be a crucial lifesaving feature in the battlefield when assistance from a medic is not immediately available and the injured still has some ability to prevent a large loss of blood in his or her body. The tourniquet can also be used in emergency first aid for animals such as horses.

[0014] Turning now descriptively to the drawings, in which similar reference characters denote similar elements throughout the views, Figures 1 and 2 illustrate an embodiment of the tourniquet article designated generally by the numeral **10**.

[0015] The tourniquet article **10** as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 comprises an elongated assembly of multiple components. Illustrated in FIG. 1 is a component view of the article **10**. Base **12** is made of a 2"x 8½" section of webbing **B**, a 2" x 8½" section **A** of looped end Velcro® affixed to the under side of the webbing **B**, and a 2" x 3" piece of webbing **C** affixed to the upper side of the webbing **B**. Webbing **B** is made of a 16 point heavy weight polypropylene material and webbing **C** is made of nylon scuba webbing but each can be made of any other suitable material, for example webbing **C** can be made of a plastic material. Section **A** can also be made of a non skid or non slip fabric or any other suitable material.

[0016] The separate sections can be joined or combined by sewing, bonding or by used any suitable means. In the present embodiment, webbing **B** and section **A** are sewn together. The looped end of Velcro® Section **A** is positioned so the bottommost layer of loop is in contact with the limb when the tourniquet article **10** is used. Section **A** is used

in this embodiment to increase friction between the tourniquet article **10** and the limb and to provide padding between webbing **B** and the tissue of the limb. Section **A** also helps protect the skin and soft tissue from pinching and bruising that can be associated with the use of the tourniquet article **10**. Section **A** also helps the user in applying tourniquet article **10** by holding the tourniquet in place and allowing the user to apply article **10** with one hand.

[0017] Webbing **C** is attached to the upper facing side of webbing **B** about 2” in distance from the end of the webbing **B** base positioned beneath the handle **G**. Scuba nylon webbing is used for webbing **C** in the present embodiment to increase the rigidity of the base **12** and to prevent binding or crushing of base **12** when handle **G** is twisted or turned. In another embodiment, several sections of scuba webbing can also be used together as webbing **C** instead on one section, and this can further facilitate the needs of rigidity while still being flexible enough for use with a limb in addition to making article **10** easier to store and carry. Velcro® section **A**, webbing **B** and webbing **C** can each be constructed of scuba webbing and additionally, each section of base **12** can be lengthened, shortened, narrowed or widened. Additional padding can also be added to base **12**, or individually to section **A**, webbing **B** or webbing **C**. One or more adhesive strips may also be used to bond one or more of these sections of base **12**.

[0018] In this embodiment, cap **F** is positioned and attached to the top of base **12**. Cap **F** maintains the strap **H** in proximity to the base **12** and as such maintains strap **H** in flat orientation in relation to base **12**. Cap **F** is a 2 inch by 2 inch section of nylon scuba webbing sewn on to base **12** along the two edges or outer sides of webbing **B**. Cap **F** can also be made of a plastic sleeve, or a combination of plastic and polypropylene webbing

which can be used to increase the rigidity of cap **F**. Cap **F** can also be bonded or attached in any suitable manner to base **12**. Cap **F** functions helps maintain the form of strap **H** when strap **H** is being tightened and it also prevents twisting of the strap **H** before strap **H** is tightened around the top of base **12**. Cap **F** accomplishes maintains the form of strap **H** by working in conjunction with base **12** acting as a rigid sleeve or a sandwich in which strap **H** must pass through before making contact with the limb.

[0019] In this embodiment, cap **F** also provides a point of attachment for the second locking ring without interfering with the function of strap **H**. Base **12** and cap **F** can also be made thinner and with lighter weight material so that the tourniquet article is more pliable and less bulky depending on the needs of the user. This reduction of bulk can make it easier in some situations to apply the tourniquet article **10** to a limb, but in all the embodiments, base **12** and cap **F** maintain a flat surface against the limb to help prevent cuff migration.

[0020] The tightening system consists of handle **G**, strap **H**, and buckle **D**. Handle **G** is constructed of ½” T016 aircraft grade aluminum rods cut to a length of 5.5 inches. Handle **G** is beveled and notched on the surface area at each end of handle **G** to facilitate the securing of handle **G** into the locking rings. Handle **G** also has a 0.156” X 1.219” aperture positioned in the center of handle **G** which allows for the passage of strap **H**. The slot is slightly wider than strap **H** which allows more leeway in movement of handle **G** during tightening of tourniquet article **10** as well as making the article easier to fold and compact for storage. Handle **G** can also be gnarled, notched or beveled on one or more sides to provide a tighter grip to the user for purpose of tightening the tourniquet

article 10. Handle **G** can also be longer or shorter, made of a larger or smaller diameter, or made of another suitable material such as nylon, plastic, or composite.

[0021] Buckle **D** is a quick release type buckle which allows the user to quickly release strap **H**. The quick release buckle used in the present embodiment is a standard one inch buckle tapped to accept a ¼ inch machine screw. Buckle **D** can be any other suitable buckle such as a Fastek 1 and ½ inch buckle and it can also be a different size and dimension. The machine screw threads into the top of the buckle and the head rests on the base of the buckle. When engaged, Buckle **D** prevents accidental loosening of the tourniquet should buckle **D** be accidentally bumped or moved while the patient is being transported. Further, cap screw **B** can be used to help prevent movement of the strap **H**. In this embodiment, optional cap screw **B** is positioned in the top of cap **F** so as to allow the user to tighten the screw down the strap **H** further securing the strap **H** against unintended loosening. Cap screw **E** is a ¼" x 5/8" socket head cap screw, but it can be any desired width and length.

[0022] Strap **H** is made of 16 point heavy weight polypropylene webbing that is 1 inch in width and 46 inches in length. It can also be made of any suitable size or material. For example, it can range from 1 inch in width to 2 and ½ inches in width. It can also be longer or shorter than 46 inches in length, and the material it is made of can be nylon webbing instead of polypropylene. One end of strap **H** is routed around the quick release buckle and attached to base **12**. In the present embodiment, Strap **H** is sewn to base **12**. The free end of Strap **H** is first routed through ring **K** and attached to base **12**. From the point of attachment to base **12**, the free end of Strap **H** is then routed through the aperture in handle **G** and sewn back onto itself forming a small loop that holds the handle in

position with strap **H**. This loop is designed to provide enough slack so that twisting handle **G** does not cause base **12** to bind or twist. Once strap **H** is positioned to hold handle **G**, it is routed through the area above base **12** and below cap **F** so that the other end remains free to use by the user to be placed into the quick release buckle **D** in order to tighten the tourniquet article **10**. Strap **H** can also be secured directly to base **12** with an allowance for a loop to run through handle **G**.

[0023] As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, rings **K** and **L** are used to in the present embodiment to secure strap **H** to base **12**, but only one ring needs to be used. The rings are used to secure strap **H** in place when tourniquet article **10** is in use. Rings **K** and **L** consist of two 1” actyl tri-rings. The rings can be of any suitable type such as D type or O type rings, they can also be made to swivel, and they can be made of any suitable material such as steel or aluminum.

[0024] Ring **K** is secured to base **12** adjacent to the quick release buckle **D**. Strap **H** runs from the quick release buckle **D** to ring **K** where strap **H** is sewn to the base **12**. Ring **K** is then positioned on the upper surface of strap **H** and, using a section of webbing which is placed over ring **K** and sewn to base **12**, ring **K** is secured to strap **H**. Ring **K** is not able to freely move along the length of strap **H**, but ring **K** can be folded over to aid in storage. Ring **L** is positioned on the upper surface of cap **F**. Ring **L** is secured to cap **F** with a 1 inch by 2 inch 16 point polypropylene webbing **J** with the sides of webbing **J** sewn to cap **F** covering the lower portion of ring **K**. In this fashion, ring **L** can be moved closer or farther away from handle **G** so ring **L** can be positioned to assist locking handle **G** in place after tension has been applied to tourniquet article **10**. In other embodiments,

the one or more rings can be positioned on base **12** or cap **F** and any one of them can be attached directly or any one can have the ability to slide.

[0025] Tourniquet article **10** is used in this embodiment with two rings which allow article **10** to be adjusted fit different sized and shaped limbs, for example limbs having conical or noncylindrical shapes, and which allow either or both ends of handle **G** to be inserted into one or both rings **K** and **L** to secure the handle **G** against slippage. In other instances, it may be desired to use more than two rings to allow more binding points at which strap **H** can be routed through allowing an even tighter fit for most uses. Base **12** can also be widened to give a greater tissue area allowing less pressure to be used to achieve hemostasis.

[0026] Initially, tourniquet article **10** should be broken in by applying article **10** to a solid object and tightening the handle two to three times to loosen the webbing. This breaking in facilitates later one handed use. Article **10** is stored in a bag or pouch with strap **H** running through buckle **D** and safety cap screw **E** slightly loosened. To deploy tourniquet article **10** in a situation where one limb is disabled, strap **H** is grasped with the uninjured arm and tourniquet article **10** is slid over the injured extremity. Strap **H** is pulled as quickly as possible to remove excess slack in strap **H** and to initially tighten article **10** around the injured limb. Handle **G** is twisted until the bleeding is controlled and then handle **G** is latched into one or both rings **K** and **L**. It is not necessary to latch both ends of the handle **G**. The cap screw **E** located on quick release buckle **D** is then tightened to help prevent accidental loosening, and further medical treatment is sought.

[0027] While the present invention has been illustrated and described by means of specific embodiments and alternatives, it is to be understood that numerous changes and

modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Therefore, it should be understood that the invention is not to be limited in any way

except in accordance with the appended claims and their equivalents.